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General Assembly

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11 October 2002
English
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Fifty-seventh session
Agenda item 26
Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba

Cuba: draft resolution

Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba

The General Assembly,

Determined to encourage strict compliance with the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming, among other principles, the sovereign equality of States, non-intervention and non-interference in their internal affairs and freedom of international trade and navigation, which are also enshrined in many international legal instruments,

Recalling the statements of the heads of State or Government at the Ibero-American Summits concerning the need to eliminate the unilateral application of economic and trade measures by one State against another that affect the free flow of international trade,

Concerned about the continued promulgation and application by Member States of laws and regulations, such as that promulgated on 12 March 1996 known as the "Helms-Burton Act", the extraterritorial effects of which affect the sovereignty of other States, the legitimate interests of entities or persons under their jurisdiction and the freedom of trade and navigation,

Taking note of declarations and resolutions of different intergovernmental forums, bodies and Governments that express the rejection by the international community and public opinion of the promulgation and application of regulations of the kind referred to above,

Recalling its resolutions 47/19 of 24 November 1992, 48/16 of 3 November 1993, 49/9 of 26 October 1994, 50/10 of 2 November 1995, 51/17 of 12 November 1996, 52/10 of 5 November 1997, 53/4 of 14 October 1998, 54/21 of 9 November 1999, 55/20 of 9 November 2000 and 56/9 of 27 November 2001.

02-63389 (E) 111002

Concerned that, since the adoption of its resolutions 47/19, 48/16, 49/9, 50/10, 51/17, 52/10, 53/4, 54/21, 55/20 and 56/9, further measures of that nature aimed at strengthening and extending the economic, commercial and financial embargo against Cuba continue to be promulgated and applied, and concerned also about the adverse effects of such measures on the Cuban people and on Cuban nationals living in other countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 56/9;[1]

2. *Reiterates its call upon* all States to refrain from promulgating and applying laws and measures of the kind referred to in the preamble to the present resolution in conformity with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and international law, which, inter alia, reaffirm the freedom of trade and navigation;

3. *Once again urges* States that have and continue to apply such laws and measures to take the necessary steps to repeal or invalidate them as soon as possible in accordance with their legal regime;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the appropriate organs and agencies of the United Nations system, to prepare a report on the implementation of the present resolution in the light of the purposes and principles of the Charter and international law and to submit it to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-eighth session the item entitled "Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba".

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[1] A/57/264 and Add.1.

United Nations A/57/L.6

General Assembly

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Fifty-seventh session
Agenda item 44
Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Brazil, China, Dominican Republic, Georgia, India, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, South Africa and Ukraine: draft resolution

Responding to global threats and challenges

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Affirming the coordinating role of the United Nations in establishing a cohesive and effective system for responding to global threats and challenges,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the United Nations Millennium Declaration[1] stating that, in addition to their separate responsibilities to their individual societies, States have a collective responsibility to eliminate threats to international peace and security and to uphold the principles of human dignity, equality and equity at the global level,

Noting with concern the close interconnection between various global threats and challenges, in particular, those posed by international terrorism, transnational organized crime, illicit drug trafficking, money laundering, regional conflicts, poverty, unsustainable development, infectious diseases, environmental degradation, natural disasters, complex emergency situations, as well as their other various forms,

Stressing the importance, in the context of implementing the Millennium Declaration, of a comprehensive approach to dealing with global threats and challenges in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations,

Welcoming the ongoing efforts of the Secretary-General to ensure the coordinated implementation of all the provisions of the Millennium Declaration,

1. *Recognizes* the importance of further adapting the United Nations in order to find ways of responding to the threats and challenges of the twenty-first century and the need to enhance the overall effectiveness and complementarity of

[1] See resolution 55/2.

02-64228 (E) 181002 181002

the United Nations system in combating terrorism and crime, promoting peace, security, disarmament, conflict prevention, peacemaking, development, poverty eradication, environmental protection, humanitarian assistance and in other fields, as well as the need to increase interaction between the United Nations and regional and other organizations;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the executive heads of the agencies and organizations of the United Nations system and taking into account the views of Member States and regional and other organizations cooperating with the United Nations, to study ways and means for further developing, with the United Nations playing the leading role, a more comprehensive and integral response to the global threats and challenges of the twenty-first century in the context of implementing the Millennium Declaration in all its aspects;

3. *Invites* Member States and the relevant regional and other organizations to communicate their views on the issues referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 above to the Secretary-General;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include his observations on the issues referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 above in his report on the follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit to be submitted to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session.

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General Assembly

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Fifty-seventh session
Agenda item 44
Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Brazil, China, Dominican Republic, Georgia, India, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, South Africa and Ukraine: draft resolution

Responding to global threats and challenges

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Affirming the coordinating role of the United Nations in establishing a cohesive and effective system for responding to global threats and challenges,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the United Nations Millennium Declaration[1] stating that, in addition to their separate responsibilities to their individual societies, States have a collective responsibility to manage threats to international peace and security and to uphold the principles of human dignity, equality and equity at the global level,

Noting with concern the close interconnection between various global threats and challenges, in particular, those posed by international terrorism, transnational organized crime, illicit drug trafficking, money laundering, regional conflicts, poverty, unsustainable development, infectious diseases, environmental degradation, natural disasters, complex emergency situations and others,

Recognizing the importance, in the context of implementing the Millennium Declaration, of a comprehensive approach aimed at addressing global threats and challenges in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations,

Welcoming the ongoing efforts of the Secretary-General to ensure the coordinated implementation of all the provisions of the Millennium Declaration,

1. *Acknowledges* the importance of further adapting the United Nations to address the threats and challenges of the twenty-first century and the need to

* Reissued for technical reasons.

[1] See resolution 55/2.

02-64228* (E) 251002

enhance the overall effectiveness and complementarity of the United Nations system in combating terrorism and crime, promoting peace, security, disarmament, conflict prevention, peacekeeping, development, poverty eradication, protecting environment, providing humanitarian response and in other fields, as well as the need to increase interaction between the United Nations and regional and other organizations;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the executive heads of the agencies and organizations of the United Nations system and taking into account the views of Member States and those of regional and other organizations cooperating with the United Nations, to study ways and means to promote further, with the United Nations lead, in the context of implementation of the Millennium Declaration in all its aspects, a more comprehensive and coherent response to the global threats and challenges of the twenty-first century;

3. *Invites* Member States and the relevant regional and other organizations to contribute their views on the issues referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 above to the Secretary-General;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include his observations on the issues referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 above in his report on the follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit to be submitted to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session.

United Nations A/57/L.7

General Assembly

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17 October 2002
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Fifty-seventh session
Agenda item 167
South American zone of peace and cooperation

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay and Venezuela: draft resolution

South American zone of peace and cooperation

The General Assembly,

Convinced that peace, security and cooperation should be grounded in commitments that reinforce mutual trust and promote development and the overall well-being of peoples to the benefit of all humanity and in particular the peoples of South America,

Bearing in mind the initiatives of various Governments and regional groups in South America, such as the Andean Commitment to Peace, Security and Cooperation contained in the Declaration of Galápagos of 17 December 1989; the Declaration of MERCOSUR, Bolivia and Chile as a Zone of Peace signed in Ushuaia in July 1998; and the Lima Commitment and Andean Charter for Peace and Security signed on 17 June 2002,

Recalling the commitment undertaken in the Brasilia Communiqué issued on 1 September 2000[1] to create a South American zone of peace,

Recognizing that the bases for a project on the creation of a South American zone of peace and cooperation, formulated at the first meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Andean Community, MERCOSUR and Chile, held in La Paz on 17 July 2001, constitute an appropriate set of guidelines geared to building that zone of peace and cooperation on firm foundations supported by the consensus of the whole region and based, among various other measures, on the fostering of trust, cooperation and ongoing consultation in the areas of security and defence, coordinated action in the relevant international forums, and transparency and gradual limitation of arms purchases under the system established in the Inter-American Convention on Transparency in Conventional Weapons Acquisitions, the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms and other arrangements established in the regional and international conventions related to this important topic,

[1] A/55/375, annex I.

02-64811 (E) 221002 221002

Also recognizing the firm intent of the States of South America to adopt measures contributing to an effective and gradual limitation of defence expenditures in the region with the aim of having more resources available for the economic and social development of their peoples, in particular in order to devote the resources released from military budgets to combating poverty by moving forward with health and education programmes and other social benefits for the inhabitants, taking into account each country's security needs and current levels of expenditure,

Recalling the principles and norms of international law enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Charter of the Organization of American States, especially those related to international peace and security,

Also recalling the important contribution of the United Nations in the sphere of international peace and security and, in that regard, the valuable input of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean with headquarters in Lima,

Convinced that the establishment of a zone of peace and cooperation in South America will help to strengthen international peace and security and promote the principles and purposes of the United Nations,

1. *Welcomes* the Declaration of the Presidents of South America, adopted at their second meeting, held in Guayaquil, Ecuador, on 27 July 2002, in which they declared South America to be a zone of peace and cooperation;

2. *Commends* the decision of the States of South America to ban the use, or threat of use, of force among themselves in keeping with the principles and relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Charter of the Organization of American States;

3. *Also commends* the decision of the States of South America to ban the siting, development, manufacture, possession, deployment, testing and use of any type of weapon of mass destruction, including nuclear, chemical, biological and toxic weapons, and their transport through the countries of the South American region, in accordance with the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)[2] and other international conventions on the matter;

4. *Notes with satisfaction* the commitment of the States of South America to establishing a gradual system that will lead, in the shortest time possible, to the complete eradication of anti-personnel mines in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction[3] and to implementing the recommendations of the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects;[4]

5. *Welcomes* the desire of the States of South America to promote transparency and gradual limitation of arms purchases under the system established in the Inter-American Convention on Transparency in Conventional Weapons Acquisitions, the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms and other

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[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 634, No. 9068.

[3] See CD/1478.

[4] See *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects*, New York, 9-20 July 2001 (A/CONF.192/15), para. 24.

arrangements established in the regional and international conventions related to this important topic;

6. *Urges* all States of the other regions, particularly weapons-producing States, to cooperate decisively in combating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons throughout the region of South America;

7. *Calls upon* the States of the other regions to contribute to and cooperate with the objectives set forth in the Declaration regarding a South American zone of peace and cooperation.

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Fifty-seventh session
Agenda item 98
Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family

Afghanistan, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Follow-up to the International Year of Volunteers

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/212 of 17 December 1985, in which it invited Governments to observe annually, on 5 December, an International Volunteer Day for Economic and Social Development,

Recalling also its resolution 52/17 of 20 November 1997, in which it proclaimed the year 2001 as the International Year of Volunteers, and its resolution 55/57 of 4 December 2000 on the observance of the International Year of Volunteers,

Recalling further and reaffirming its resolution 56/38 of 5 December 2001, which lays down recommendations for ways in which Governments and the United Nations system could support volunteering,

Recognizing the valuable contribution of volunteering, including traditional forms of mutual aid and self-help, formal service delivery and other forms of civic

02-64749 (E) 221002

participation, to economic and social development, benefiting society at large, communities and the individual volunteer,

Recognizing also that volunteerism is an important component of any strategy aimed at, inter alia, such areas as poverty reduction, sustainable development, health, disaster prevention and management and social integration and, in particular, overcoming social exclusion and discrimination,

Recognizing further that volunteering, particularly at the community level, will help achieve the development goals and objectives set in the Millennium Declaration[1] and in other major United Nations conferences, summits, special sessions and their follow-up meetings,

Noting with appreciation the efforts to increase awareness of volunteerism through global information sharing and education, including efforts to develop an effective network for volunteers through, inter alia, the International Year of Volunteers web site and linked national sites,

Acknowledging the existing contribution of the organizations of the United Nations system to supporting volunteering, including the work of United Nations volunteers around the world,

Bearing in mind the need for an integrated and coordinated follow-up to the International Year of Volunteers to be pursued in the relevant parts of the United Nations system,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on the outcome and follow-up of the International Year of Volunteers, 2001;[2]

2. *Welcomes also* the successful observance of the International Year of Volunteers, 2001, with the support of one hundred twenty-three national International Year of Volunteers committees and the many regional and city International Year of Volunteers committees with broad representation from Governments, international organizations, civil society, including non-governmental organizations as well as the private sector, recognizes the contribution of States and civil society organizations and alliances at the international, regional, national and local levels to such a success, and encourages this network to be maintained and expanded, as appropriate, with a view to further engaging all stakeholders, undertaking volunteer-related research, disseminating information and experiences, providing preparation and training to volunteers, particularly from developing countries, and forging new partnerships at all levels;

3. *Welcomes further* the various developments of policies and the enactment of legislations for the growth and development of volunteerism taken up as a result of the international year, and recommends that Governments continue to acknowledge the valuable role of volunteers and further support voluntary activities, including through appropriate policies and enabling legislation;

4. *Calls upon* Governments and the United Nations system to implement further the recommendations contained in the annex to its resolution 56/38, bearing in mind the economic significance of volunteering;

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[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] A/57/352.

5. *Calls upon* Governments, with the active support of the media, civil society and the private sector, to observe 5 December, International Volunteer Day for Economic and Social Development, and to include activities focused on follow-up on the achievements of the International Year of Volunteers in its public awareness-raising campaigns;

6. *Reaffirms* the need to recognize and promote all forms of volunteerism as an issue that involves and benefits all segments of society, including children, youth, older persons, persons with disabilities, minorities and immigrants and those who remain excluded for social or economic reasons;

7. *Invites* all stakeholders, especially from the private sector community and from private foundations, to support volunteerism as a strategic tool to enhance economic and social development, including by expanding corporate volunteering;

8. *Welcomes* the work of the United Nations Volunteers, as the focal point for the International Year of Volunteers, as well as its role in the preparations and implementation of the Year, and requests it to continue its efforts, together with other stakeholders, to raise awareness of volunteerism, increase reference and networking resources available and provide technical cooperation to developing countries, upon their request, in the field of volunteerism;

9. *Invites* the United Nations Volunteers to develop a global internet volunteer resource based on the International Year of Volunteers web site[3] and on national web sites with a view to enhancing network capabilities and to expanding information, knowledge and resource management, and encourages Governments and all stakeholders, in particular the private sector, to contribute on a voluntary basis to this initiative;

10. *Calls for* the relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to integrate volunteerism in its various forms into their policies, programmes and reports, and encourages the recognition and inclusion of volunteer contributions in future United Nations and other relevant international conferences, such as the World Summit on the Information Society;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to factor such contributions made by volunteers in his reports on the implementation of the Millennium Declaration[1] and of other major United Nations conferences, summits, special sessions and their follow-up meetings;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take measures, in particular within the mandates and the existing resources of the United Nations Volunteers and the Department of Public Information, to ensure that the potential of the International Volunteer Day for Economic and Social Development in follow-up to the International Year of Volunteers is fully realized;

13. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the current resolution, under the agenda item entitled "Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family".

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[3] http://www.iyv2001.org.

United Nations A/57/L.9

General Assembly

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Fifty-seventh session
Agenda item 24
Culture of peace

Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, India, Philippines and Senegal: draft resolution

International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World, 2001-2010

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Charter of the United Nations, including the purposes and principles contained therein, and especially the dedication to saving succeeding generations from the scourge of war,

Recalling the Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which states that, since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed,

Recalling also its previous resolutions on a culture of peace, in particular resolution 52/15 of 20 November 1997, proclaiming 2000 as the International Year for the Culture of Peace, resolution 53/25 of 10 November 1998, proclaiming the period 2001-2010 as the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World, and resolution 56/5 of 13 November 2001,

Reaffirming the Declaration[1] and Programme of Action[2] on a Culture of Peace, recognizing that they serve, inter alia, as the basis for the observance of the Decade, and convinced that the effective and successful observance of the Decade throughout the world will promote a culture of peace and non-violence that benefits humanity, in particular future generations,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[3] which calls for the active promotion of a culture of peace,

[1] Resolution 53/243 A.
[2] Resolution 53/243 B.
[3] See resolution 55/2.

02-66422 (E) 291002

including the dissemination of the Declaration on a Culture of Peace[1] and the Programme of Action[2] and related materials in various languages across the world;

4. *Also commends* the relevant United Nations bodies, in particular the United Nations Children's Fund and the University for Peace, for their activities in further promoting a culture of peace and non-violence, including the promotion of peace education and activities related to specific areas identified in the Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace, and requests them to continue and further strengthen and expand their efforts;[2]

5. *Encourages* civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to continue and strengthen its efforts in furtherance of the objectives of the Decade, inter alia, by adopting its own programme of activities to complement the initiatives of Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and other global and regional organizations;

6. *Also encourages* the involvement of the mass media in education for a culture of peace and non-violence, with particular regard to children and young people, including through the planned expansion of the Culture of Peace News Network as a global network of Internet sites in many languages;

7. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue the communication and networking arrangements established during the International Year for providing an instant update of developments related to the observance of the Decade;

8. *Calls upon* Member States to observe 21 September each year as the International Day of Peace, as a day of global ceasefire and non-violence, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 55/282 of 7 September 2001;

9. *Invites* Member States as well as civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to provide information to the Secretary-General on the observance of the Decade and the activities undertaken to promote a culture of peace and non-violence;

10. *Decides* that the planned plenary meetings on the item at its sixtieth session[7] shall be organized as high-level plenary meetings during the first week of the general debate of that session, with a summary report of the proceedings to be presented by the Chair at the end of the meetings;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-eighth session the item entitled "Culture of peace".

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[7] Resolution 55/47, para. 13.

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General Assembly

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Fifty-seventh session
Agenda item 24
Culture of peace

Afghanistan, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, India, Philippines, Senegal and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: revised draft resolution

International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World, 2001-2010

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Charter of the United Nations, including the purposes and principles contained therein, and especially the dedication to saving succeeding generations from the scourge of war,

Recalling the Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which states, "since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed",

Recalling also its previous resolutions on a culture of peace, in particular resolution 52/15 of 20 November 1997, proclaiming 2000 as the International Year for the Culture of Peace, resolution 53/25 of 10 November 1998, proclaiming the period 2001-2010 as the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World, and resolution 56/5 of 13 November 2001,

Reaffirming the Declaration[1] and Programme of Action[2] on a Culture of Peace, recognizing that they serve, inter alia, as the basis for the observance of the Decade, and convinced that the effective and successful observance of the Decade throughout the world will promote a culture of peace and non-violence that benefits humanity, in particular future generations,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[3] which calls for the active promotion of a culture of peace,

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[1] Resolution 53/243 A.
[2] Resolution 53/243 B.
[3] See resolution 55/2.

02-67352 (E) 011102

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/66 of 26 April 2000, entitled "Towards a culture of peace",[4]

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General on the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World,[5] including paragraph 28 thereof, which indicates that each of the ten years of the Decade will be marked with a different priority theme related to the Programme of Action,

Noting the relevance of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 26 August to 4 September 2002, the International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Monterrey, Mexico, from 18 to 22 March 2002, the special session of the General Assembly on children, held in New York from 8 to 10 May 2002, the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, held in Durban, South Africa, from 31 August to 7 September 2001, and the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education, 1995-2004, for the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World, 2001-2010, and the need to implement, as appropriate, the relevant decisions agreed upon therein,

Recognizing that all efforts made by the United Nations system in general and the international community at large for peacekeeping, peace-building, the prevention of conflicts, disarmament, sustainable development, the promotion of human dignity and human rights, democracy, the rule of law and good governance at the national and international levels contribute greatly to the culture of peace,

Taking into account the "Manifesto 2000" initiative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization promoting a culture of peace, which has so far received over seventy-five million signatures of endorsement throughout the world,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Director-General of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 56/5,[6]

1. *Reiterates* that the objective of the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World is to further strengthen the global movement for a culture of peace following the observance of the International Year for the Culture of Peace in 2000;

2. *Invites* Member States to continue to place greater emphasis on and expand their activities promoting a culture of peace and non-violence, in particular during the Decade, at the national, regional and international levels and to ensure that peace and non-violence are fostered at all levels;

3. *Commends* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for recognizing the promotion of a culture of peace as the expression of its fundamental mandate, and encourages it, as the lead agency for the Decade, to further strengthen the activities it has undertaken for promoting a culture of peace,

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[4] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum (E/2000/23 and Corr.1) chap. II, sect. A.

[5] A/56/349.

[6] See A/57/186.

including the dissemination of the Declaration on a Culture of Peace[1] and the Programme of Action[2] and related materials in various languages across the world;

4. *Also commends* the relevant United Nations bodies, in particular the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the University for Peace, for their activities in further promoting a culture of peace and non-violence, including the promotion of peace education and activities related to specific areas identified in the Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace, and encourages them to continue and further strengthen and expand their efforts;[2]

5. *Encourages* the appropriate authorities to provide education, in children's schools, that includes lessons in mutual understanding, tolerance, active citizenship, human rights and the promotion of the culture of peace;

6. *Encourages* civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to strengthen its efforts in furtherance of the objectives of the Decade, inter alia, by adopting its own programme of activities to complement the initiatives of Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations;

7. *Also encourages* the involvement of the mass media in education for a culture of peace and non-violence, with particular regard to children and young people, including through the planned expansion of the Culture of Peace News Network as a global network of Internet sites in many languages;

8. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue the communication and networking arrangements established during the International Year for providing an instant update of developments related to the observance of the Decade;

9. *Invites* Member States to observe 21 September each year as the International Day of Peace, as a day of global ceasefire and non-violence, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 55/282 of 7 September 2001;

10. *Also invites* Member States as well as civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to provide information to the Secretary-General on the observance of the Decade and the activities undertaken to promote a culture of peace and non-violence;

11. *Emphasizes* the significance of the plenary meetings on the item planned for its sixtieth session,[7] and in that regard encourages participation at a high level and decides to consider, at an appropriate time, the possibility of organizing those meetings as close as possible to the general debate;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-eighth session the item entitled "Culture of peace".

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[7] Resolution 55/47, para. 13.

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General Assembly

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Fifty-seventh session
Agenda item 24
Culture of peace

Afghanistan, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, India, Philippines, Senegal and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: revised draft resolution

International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World, 2001-2010

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Belarus, Burundi, Dominica, Egypt, Grenada, Honduras, Kuwait, Morocco and Venezuela

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General Assembly

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Fifty-seventh session
Agenda item 30
The role of the United Nations in promoting a new global human order

Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Comoros, Costa Rica, Dominica, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sudan, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and Uganda: draft resolution

The role of the United Nations in promoting a new global human order

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 55/48 of 29 November 2000,

Committed to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[1] and in the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences held and international agreements reached since 1992,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the role of the United Nations in promoting a new global human order,[2]

1. *Stresses* the need for a broad-based consensus for action within a comprehensive and holistic framework towards the achievement of the goals of development and poverty eradication involving all actors, namely Governments, the United Nations system and other international organizations and relevant actors of civil society, including the private sector and non-governmental organizations;

2. *Notes with interest* the proposal regarding a new global human order;

3. *Calls* for further elaboration of the proposal and in this regard invites Member States and other stakeholders to submit proposals for consideration at the fifty-ninth session of the General Assembly;

4. *Decides* to include in the agenda of its fifty-ninth session the item entitled, "The role of the United Nations in promoting a new global human order".

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[1] Resolution 55/2.
[2] A/57/215.

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